





## THE WORLD OF CHOCOLATE

HISTORY OF COCOA & CHOCOLATE
FROM COCOA BEANS TO COCOA MASS &
BUTTER

## **HISTORY OF COCOA & CHOCOLATE**



#### The birth of Cocoa

- Central America

Olmecs: 1500 - 400 BC The first people to use cocoa

Classic Maya: 250 - 900 AD

Toltecs: 900 - 1150 AD Aztecs: 1150 - 1600 AD

- Theobroma: food from / for the gods: mythology, offerings
- Hot or cold drink based on cocoa and water (or wine) with corn and spices
- Used also as currency

### **HISTORY OF COCOA & CHOCOLATE**



#### **Spanish Conquistadors**

- Columbus: first encounter in 1502
- Hernán Cortés: conquest of Mexico (as off 1517)
- Introduction of cocoa as a beverage in Spain and other countries

#### **HISTORY OF COCOA & CHOCOLATE**



#### **Chocolate in Europe**

- 1598 1675: Count César de Plessis-Praslin of France gave his name to "prasline" a roasted almond covered with caramelised sugar
- 1828 Coenraad J. Van Houten (the Netherlands): inventor of the cocoa press and the alkalinisation process
- 1879 Henri Nestlé (invents powdered milk) and Daniel Peter (invents milk chocolate)
- 1879 R. Lindt: invents the conching process
- 1912 Jean Neuhaus Jr made the 1st moulded "praline" by filling a chocolate shell with a nut-based filling



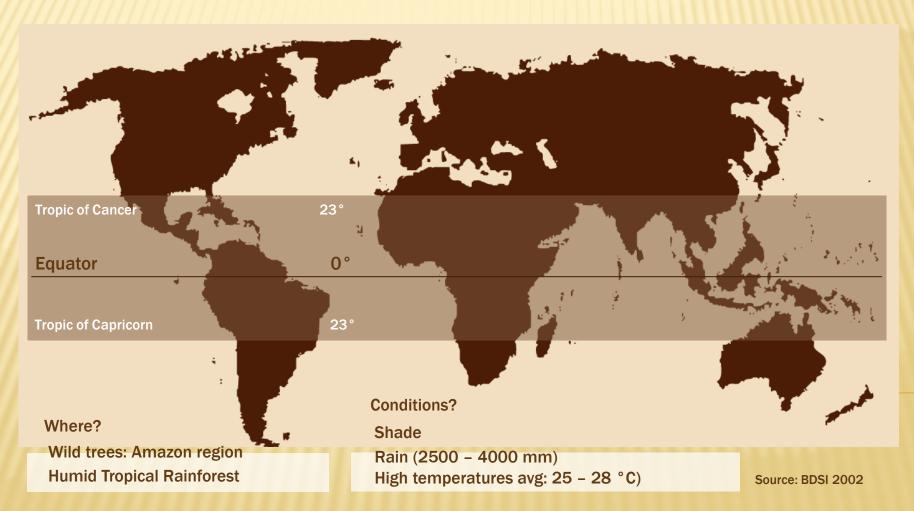
History of cocoa & chocolate

From cocoa beans to cocoa mass & butter

#### **Overview**



#### The origin



Tree: main cocoa varieties



#### Criollo

- Considered best flavoured cocoa
- Light brown colour
- Aromatic flavour profile (nutty, fruity, etc.
- Low yield, sensitive to diseases
- < 1% of world crop

#### **Forastero**

- Typical strong chocolate flavour
- High yield and resistance to diseases
- 95% of world crop

#### **Trinitario**

Hybrids which combine the high yield and resistance to diseases of the Forastero, and the aromatic profile of the Criollo <5% of world crop

#### Harvest

- 1,500 Pods/Day
- 2 crops/year

main: October - February

mid: May - July

Harvesting yield

avg. = 500 - 700 kg cocoa/hectare



Harvesting yield - 500-700 kg cocoa/hectare

#### **Opening pods**

- Each pod contains between
   20 and 50 seeds which are surrounded by a sugar rich pulp
- 200 to 800 g



Each pod contains between 20 and 50 seeds

#### **Fermentation**

- 5 to 7 days
- Development of the cocoa flavour
- Temperature rises to 40-45°C;
   Pulp liquefies and drains away
- Turning the heap or changing the box is important to provide aeration
- Browning reactions and formation of flavour precursors



#### **Drying**

- 5 7 days
- The aim of drying is to prevent mould growth and successive deterioration
- Before: moisture content ± 65%
- After: moisture ± 7%





#### **Storage**

- Clean places
- Disinfected
- 16 degrees
- Quality Control

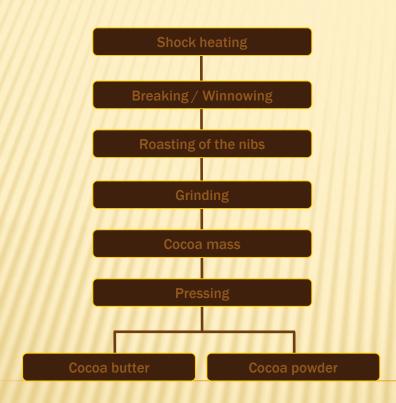
Cut test of 100 beans:

- Insect infection
- Mould
- Fermentation degree



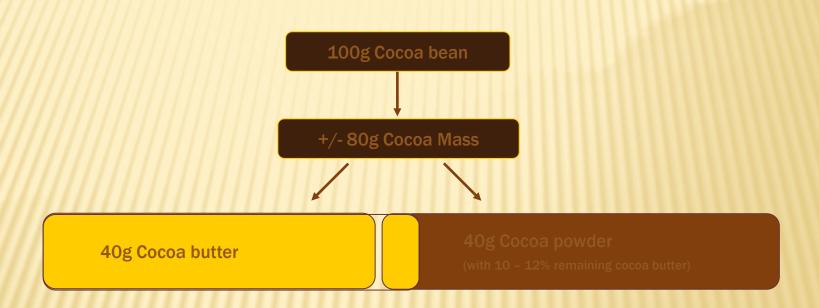
Cut test of 100 beans

#### Cocoa bean processing





#### Cocoa bean processing



80g of cocoa beans produce 100g of bitter sweet dark chocolate

Typical yield of cocoa beans per hectare = 250–2000 kg (per year)

1 ton of dark chocolate requires 1.5 hectares of land



# HOW CHOCOLATE IS MADE

Ingredients & Characteristics of chocolate Production process

## **INGREDIENTS**

### Legend

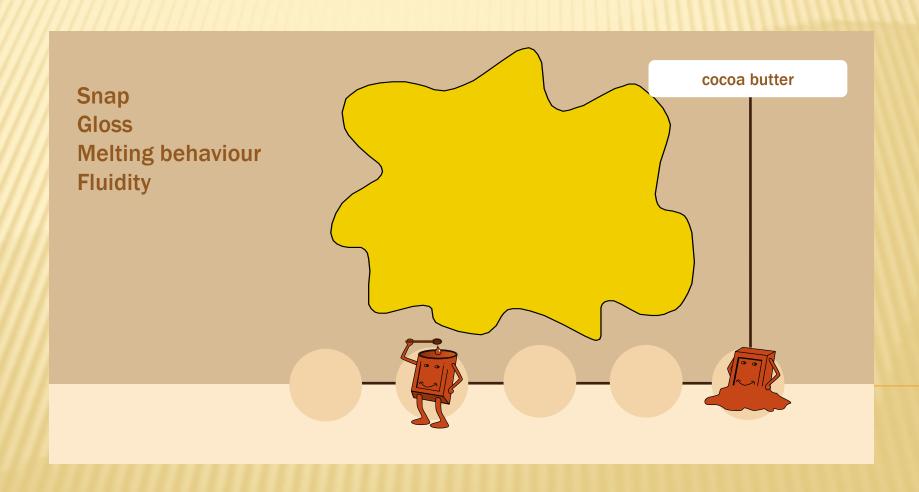


# CHARACTERISTICS OF CHOCOLATE

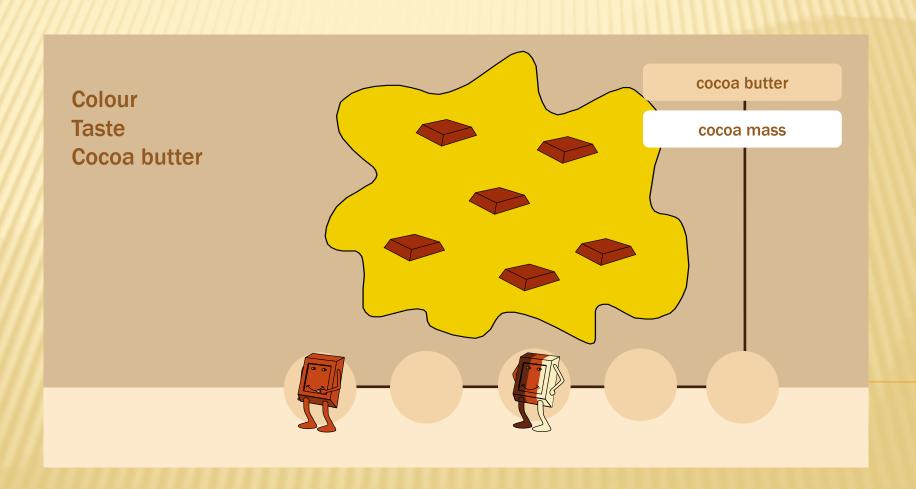
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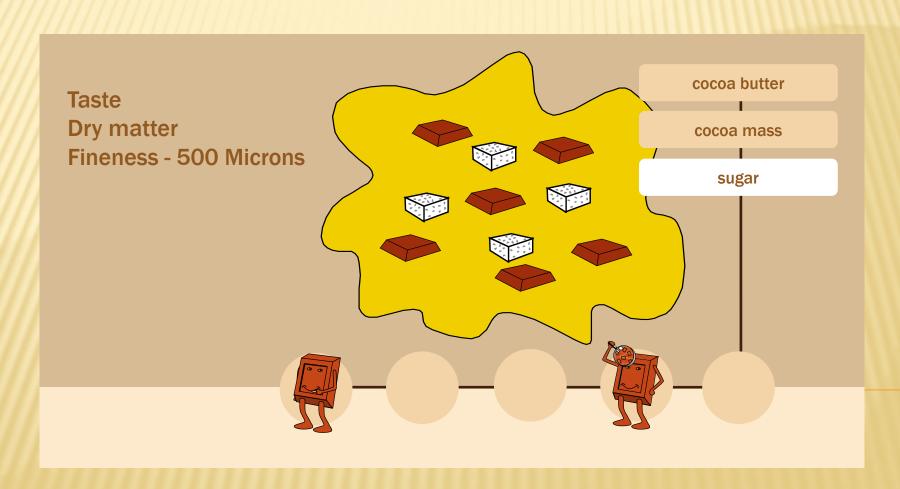
#### **Cocoa Butter**



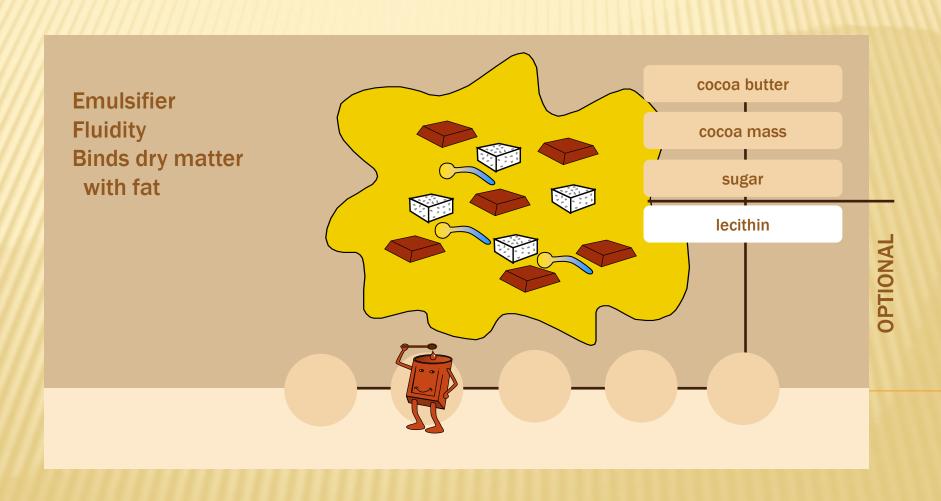
#### **Cocoa Mass**



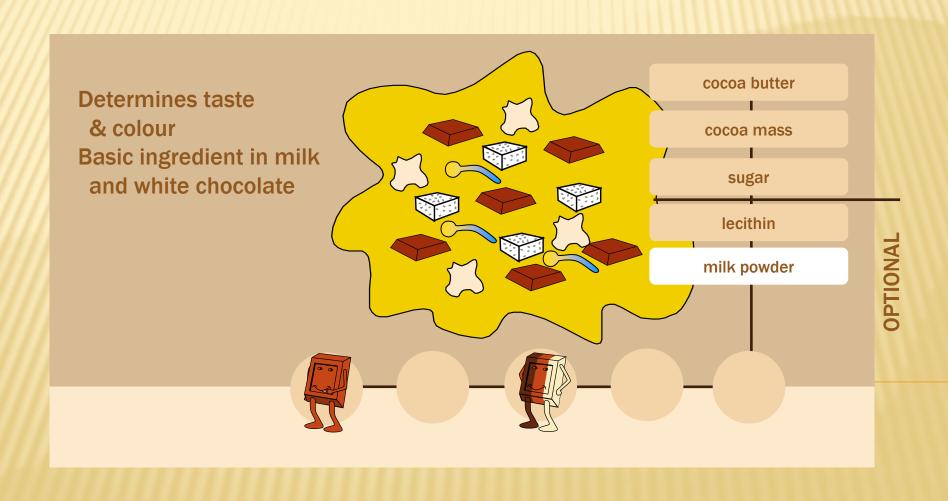
Sugar (beet or cane)



Lecithin (soya)



#### Milk Powder



#### **Flavour**

